

أسئلة وأجوبة

عن

حياة الرسول محمد صلى الله عليه وسلم

Questions & Answers
on the Biography of
The Prophet

Muhammad

صلى الله عليه وسلم

Part One

(From Birth to Hijrah)

Prepared by:

Syed Masoodul Hasan



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Questions and Answers on the Biography of Muhammad Part One deals with various aspects of the Prophet's صلى الله عليه وسلم life from birth to Hijrah (Migration to Madinah). Based on the authentic sources and prepared with captions of events in historical sequence, it is aimed to encourage both youngsters and adults to read the stories about the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم for themselves. Readers can also make use of the chronology of events in his life up to Hijrah, that appears on the forthcoming pages.

Finally, I invoke Allâh to keep us strong in His Path and bless us with ability to follow our beloved Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم.

Abdul Malik Mujahid
General Manager

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The Life of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم :A Chronology

Year of the Elephant: 9th Rabi Al-Awwal (22nd April 571 AC)

Birth of the Prophet: At Makkah

His father Abdullah had died before his birth.

Age 2-4: He was brought up by his suckling mother Halima al-Sa'diyya.

Age 6: His mother Amina took him to Yathrib (presently Madinah). She died at Abwa on her way back to Makkah. He was taken into the custody of his grandfather Abdul Muttalib.

Age 8: Abdul Muttalib died. He was taken in custody by his uncle Abu Talib who protected him for the following 42 years.

Age 10: He is known to have shepherded goats.

Age 12: Accompanied by his uncle, he travelled up to Basra. Bahirah, a christian monk, discovered the prophetic impression on him and advised his uncle not to take him to Syria where he might be harmed by the Jews. So he came back to Makkah. He witnessed the battle of Fijar and joined the ageement of Fudul.

Age 25: He travelled to Syria in a trade journey for a Makkan lady, Khadijah. On his arrival back he married her. She was forty at that time.

Age 35: Quraish rebuilt the Ka'bah. He amicably settled a dispute over the replacement of the Black Stone.

Age 39½ : He had true dreams; whahtever he dreamt came true explicitly.

Age 40, 1st year of Prophethood: Ramadan (August 610AC)

Archangel Jibrael conveyed to him the first revelation — first verses of Surah *Iqra* at mount Hira, outside Makkah.

Jibrael showed him how to perform ablution and then led him in a prayer which consisted of two Rak'ah.

Six months later, the second revelation, first seven verses of Surah *Al-Muddathir* was revealed by which the prophetic mission started.

The first people to believe were Abu Bakr, Khadijah, Zaid Bin Harith and Ali Bin Abi Talib (his cousin).

1st Three Years: The Prophet continued, in secret, to invite people to Islam. A number of Makkans became Muslims.

4th Year: He was commanded by Allah to declare the mission openly, so he delivered his famous sermon at Mount Safa which was ridiculed by his uncle Abu Lahab.

The persecution of helpless Muslims, such as Bilal, Yasir, Sumayya, Ammar and Khabbab, began. Yasir and Sumayya were martyred.

5th Year: The Prophet allowed twelve men and four women to migrate to Ethiopia. They included his daughter Ruqaiyya and her husband Uthman. They were followed by another batch of 83 men and 19 women. The Quraish sent a deputation to King Negus of Ethiopia in order to get back the migrants but they failed in this.

6th Year: The Prophet's uncle Hamza became a Muslim followed by Umar who, accompanied by the Prophet, came openly to pray at the Ka'bah.

Quraish tempted Abu Talib to exchange the Prophet with Umara Bin al-Walid in order to assassinate him. Abu Talib refused.

7th to 9th Years: Quraish boycotted the Prophet and his tribe and forced the Muslims to take shelter in the Valley of Abu Talib where they lived for three years under very inhumane conditions.

10th Year: The boycott was ended. Six months later Abu Talib and then Khadijah died. This year is known as the Year of Sorrows for the Prophet.

Persecution of the Muslims, including the Prophet, was intensified. The Prophet was labelled a magician when all other allegations such as soothsaying, madness and of writing poetry did not fit him.

The Prophet looked for new venues for his mission by visiting tribal areas and national markets such as Ukas, Majanna and Dhul Majaz.

He was shown the great sign of the splitting of the moon.

He went to Taif but received an unfriendly welcome. On the way back he received consolation from the kind response of a group of jinns who listened to the Quran and believed in him. He entered Makkah in the shelter of Mutim Bin Adi, a noble Makkani leader.

27th Rajab: The Prophet's Night Journey to Jerusalem and from there his Ascent to the Heaven (Isra' and Mi'raj). Five times daily prayers were made obligatory by Allah during this journey.

Six people from the tribe of Khazraj became Muslims and heralded the growth of Islam in Madinah.

11th Year

Dhul Hijjah: 1st Pledge of Aqaba: Another twelve men from Madinah became Muslims and made a pledge of loyalty to the teachings of Islam. The Prophet sent Mus'ab Ibn Umair with them as a teacher.

12th Year

Dhul Hijjah: 2nd Pledge of Aqaba: Seventy men and two women from Madinah entered the fold of Islam and made a strong pact with the Prophet, offering him their protection if he moved to Madinah.

13th Year: Instructed by the Prophet, the Muslims of Makkah began migrating to Madinah. Umar and Suhaib were among the early migrants.

Hijrah of the Prophet (27th Safar): The Quraish plotted to assassinate the Prophet. They besieged his house but he was able to leave the house unnoticed by the grace of Allah. Accompanied by Abu Bakr, he took shelter in the cave of Thaur for three nights, after which he left for Madinah.

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Part Two
(Life after Hijrah)

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Questions and Answers on the Biography of Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم Part Two — a sequel to the *Part One* already published — deals with various aspects of the Prophet's صلى الله عليه وسلم life from his Hijrah (Migration to Madinah) to death. Based on the authentic sources and prepared with captions of events in historical sequence, it is aimed to encourage both youngsters and adults to read the stories about the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم for themselves.

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Abdul Malik Mujahid
General Manager

The 1st Year of the Hijrah

Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم Reaches Quba

- Q. 1:** When did the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم reach Quba?
A. The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم reached Quba, three miles from Yathrib, on Monday the 8th Rabi Al-Awwal 1 A.H. (14th year of Prophethood or 23rd September 622 AC).
- Q. 2:** Did the people of Yathrib wait for the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم?
A. Yes. They waited for the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم anxiously because the news of the disappearance of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم from Makkah had already spread among the people. For days, they went out to the outskirts of the city and eagerly waited till the sun would become hot. The day when the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم arrived at Quba, people had waited as usual and gone indoors.
- Q. 3:** Who was the first to see the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم?
A. The first to see the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم was a Jew. He loudly called out the people and informed them about the Prophet's صلى الله عليه وسلم advent.
- Q. 4:** Who was the fortunate host of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم at Quba?
A. The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم and Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه stayed with Kulthum Bin Hadm رضي الله عنه, a hospitable chief of Amr Bin Awf tribe.
- Q. 5:** How many days did the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم stay at Quba?
A. He stayed there four days: from Monday to Thursday.
- Q. 6:** What did the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم do during his stay at Quba?
A. The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم laid foundation of a mosque on the land donated by Kulthum رضي الله عنه.

- Q. 7: What is the significance of this mosque?
 A. It, known as the Masjidul Quba, is the first mosque of Islam.
- Q. 8: When did Ali رضي الله عنه join the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم?
 A. Ali رضي الله عنه joined the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم and Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه during their stay at Quba, on Thursday.
- Q. 9: When did the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم leave Quba?
 A. The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم and companions left Quba on Friday.
- Q. 10: What is the significance of the Prophet's صلى الله عليه وسلم travel from Quba to Yathrib?
 A. Since his destination was proper Yathrib, the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم left Quba. The first Friday Prayer in the history of Islam was performed at the Valley of Bani Saleem under the *Imamat* of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم on his way from Quba to Yathrib. A hundred Muslims prayed behind him. The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم also delivered the *Khutba* (Sermon) of the Friday Prayer.
- Q. 11: How did the people of Yathrib receive the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم?
 A. Banu Najjar, a well-known tribe of the city and maternal relatives of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم, came with weapons on them to greet him. He was given a warm, heroic welcome. The jubilant people flocked around to greet him. The young girls sang melodies of welcome:
- طلع البدر علينا من ثنيات الوداع
 وجب الشكر علينا ما دعا لله داع
 أيها المبعوث فينا جئت بالأمر المطاع
- “Behold! Shines the full moon there
 On us, from the vale of farewell,

In duty-bound we all thank to Allâh,
 Until the people (live to) pray to the Lord.
 O who has been sent down to us,
 You have brought us commands
 Which we shall abide by.”

- Q. 12: When everyone of the city solicited the honour to host the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم, what did he say to them?
 A. The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم let his she-camel advance and told them that he would lodge where she stops. He said: “Let this camel go her way, for she is under the command of Allâh.”
- Q. 13: Where did the camel kneel down?
 A. The camel knelt down just in front of the house of Abu Ayyub Ansari رضي الله عنه, on the vacant land belonging to two orphans.
- Q. 14: How long did the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم stay with Abu Ayyub Ansari رضي الله عنه?
 A. For seven months.
- Q. 15: Who joined the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم after a few days?
 A. His wife Sawdah, and daughters Fatima and Umm Kulthum رضي الله عنهن.
- Q. 16: Why did the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم buy the plot of land owned by the two orphans?
 A. As there was an urgent need of a place to worship Allâh five times a day, the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم turned to building a mosque. For this purpose, though the two orphans insisted on donating, he bought the land.